

Recreation Element





Recreation Element

"Park improvement is among the most important of the undertakings now before the City. It should have the cordial cooperation of all."

San Diego Union editorial on the City Park System, July 6, 1910

Purpose

To preserve, protect, acquire, develop, operate, maintain, and enhance public recreation opportunities and facilities throughout the City for all users.

Introduction

The City of San Diego has over 36,300 acres of park and open space lands that offer a diverse range of recreational opportunities. The City's parks, open space, trails, and recreation facilities annually serve millions of residents and visitors and play an important role in the physical, mental, social, and environmental health of the City and its residents. Parks can improve the quality of life by strengthening the body and assisting in maintaining physical well-being. Mental and social benefits include visual relief from urban development, passive recreational



Mission Trails Regional Park

opportunities that refresh the frame of mind and provide opportunities for social interaction, and healthy activities for youth. Park and open space lands benefit the environment by providing habitat for plants and animals, and space for urban runoff to percolate into the soil, while also serving to decrease the effects of urban heat islands. In addition, the City park system supports San Diego's tourism industry, and enhances the City's ability to attract and retain businesses.

San Diego's environment, its coastal location, temperate climate, and diverse topography, contribute to creating the City's first-class recreation and open space system for San Diego's residents and visitors. The goals and policies of the Recreation Element have been developed to take advantage of the City's natural environment and resources, to build upon existing recreation facilities and services, to help achieve an equitable balance of recreational resources, and to adapt to future recreation needs.



THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO
General Plan

Recreation Element

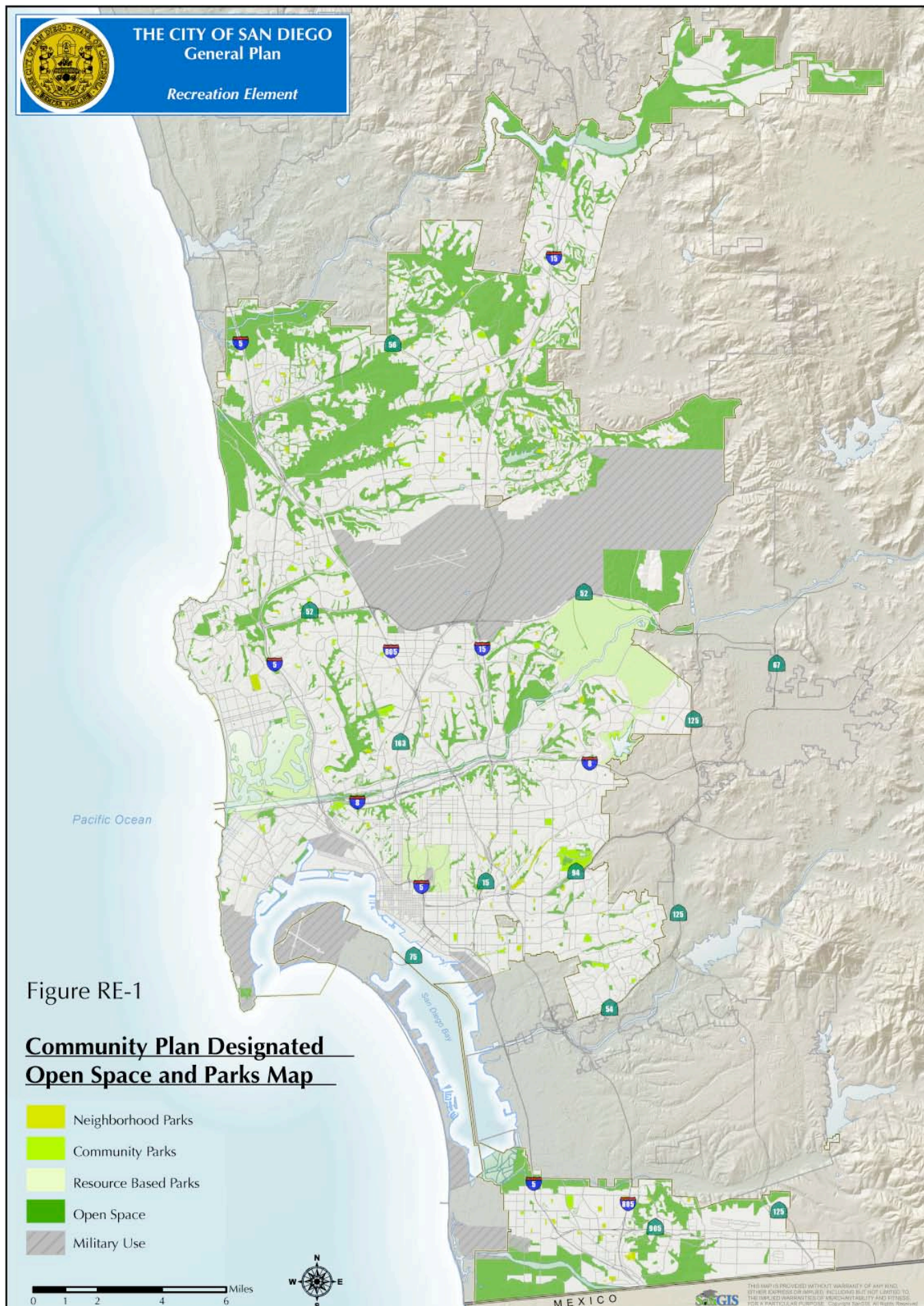


Figure RE-1

**Community Plan Designated
Open Space and Parks Map**

- Neighborhood Parks
- Community Parks
- Resource Based Parks
- Open Space
- Military Use



The City's Parks and Open Space System

The City of San Diego provides three use categories of parks and recreation for residents and visitors: population-based, resource-based and open space. These three categories of recreation, including land, facilities and programming, constitute the City of San Diego's municipal park and recreation system.

- Population-based parks (commonly known as Neighborhood and Community parks), facilities and services are located in close proximity to residential development and are intended to serve the daily needs of the neighborhood and community. When possible, they adjoin schools in order to share facilities, and ideally are within walking distance of the residences within their service area.
- Resource-based parks are located at, or centered on, notable natural or man-made features (beaches, canyons, habitat systems, lakes, historic sites, and cultural facilities) and are intended to serve the citywide population, as well as visitors.
- Open space lands are City-owned lands located throughout the City, consisting of canyons, mesas, and other natural landforms. This open space is intended to preserve and protect native plants and animals, while providing public access and enjoyment by the use of hiking, biking, and equestrian trails.



Hilltop Community Park, Rancho Peñasquitos

Parks and open spaces that have been designated in community plans are shown on Figure RE-1.

Park and Recreation Challenges

It has become increasingly challenging to meet the public's park and recreational needs as resident and visitor populations grow and the availability of vacant land decreases. The City faces:

- increased demand on existing/remaining useable park and recreation resources/facilities, especially in older, urbanized communities;
- increased pressure to develop open space lands and resource-based parks for population-based recreational purposes;
- inequitable distribution of, and access to, parks citywide, especially in older, developed communities; and
- the need to balance competing land uses, and to recognize the unique differences among communities, in order to achieve livable neighborhoods and communities.



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The Recreation Element contains policies to address these challenges. The element recommends that the City pursue long-term joint use agreements with schools, other public agencies, or private entities; ensure that adequate park fees are collected to provide for the park needs generated by new development; and allow for alternative means of providing timely and equitable park and recreation facilities. The element also recommends that a comprehensive Parks Master Plan (PMP) be prepared to inventory all City park lands, recreational uses facilities and services, set priorities for protection and enhancement of existing park and recreation assets, and develop implementation strategies to meet community needs.

The Recreation Element is not an isolated component of the General Plan. It is interconnected in varying degrees to other elements of the General Plan. In particular, the Conservation Element provides additional policies for protecting and preserving natural resources and open space, many of which contribute to the City's recreation and open space system. Additionally, the Public Facilities Element provides the City's financing strategy for providing many public services, including park and recreational opportunities. Overall, the City of Villages strategy reinforces the importance of recreation as an essential quality of life factor that needs to be integrated into communities.

A. Recreational Opportunities

Goals

- ◆ A City with park and recreation facilities and services that are designed to accommodate the needs of a growing and diverse population and respect the City's natural landforms.
- ◆ A regional and citywide parks/open space system, including the bays, beaches, rivers, and other attractions that gives our region identity, attracts tourism and enriches the quality of life for residents and visitors.
- ◆ A City with a diverse range of active and passive recreational opportunities that meet the needs of each neighborhood/community and reinforce the City's natural beauty and resources.

Discussion

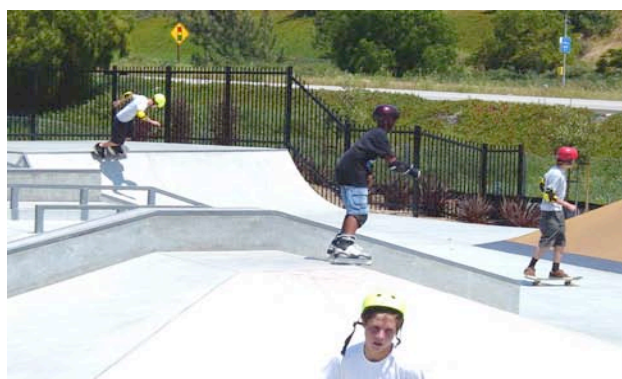
San Diego's mild climate, diverse topography, and unique location that spans from the mountains to the coast, physically define the City and afford it exceptional recreational opportunities. San Diego is fortunate to have a temperate climate that makes comfortable year-round outdoor recreation possible. Its hillsides, canyons, mesas, and floodplains help shape the City's urban form and provide numerous and varied recreational opportunities. The City's beaches, bays, and estuaries provide active and passive recreational opportunities. San Diego is also defined by its diverse neighborhoods and communities. These neighborhoods and communities are reflective of the wide array of cultures, income levels, ethnicities, physical abilities and household types that represent the City and influence its recreation choices.



Recreation and leisure-time activities are defined by the user, and include active and passive pursuits. While some residents and visitors may participate in active recreation such as organized or programmed sports, others may choose passive activities such as reading under a shade tree, strolling through a garden, or observing nature. Individual recreation choices are based on a number of factors including location, age, family composition, schedule, physical ability, and culture.

The City's park and recreation system offers a broad range of opportunities for recreation and leisurely pursuits. It is a network of park lands, open space, recreation facilities, programs, and staff services designed to meet the specialized needs of individual neighborhoods and communities while respecting the natural resources and landforms. The City provides sports fields, swimming pools, tennis courts, parks, beaches, picnic areas, skate parks, dog-off-leash parks, hiking/biking and equestrian trails, and areas of scenic beauty for public use, as well as variety of programs for youth, adults, and seniors.

City of San Diego definitions for 'park' and 'open space' vary according to the context in which the terms are used (see Table RE-1). For purposes of this document, General Plan-designated open space and parks are those areas of the City that are identified in adopted land use plans as open space or parks. As such, these areas include population and resource-based parks, open space with natural or cultural value (including Multiple Habitat Planning Area [MHPA] lands), and areas identified in land use plans that may not contain natural or cultural characteristics, but instead function to provide a land use buffer, visual relief, or similar purpose (see Figure RE-1, and also Conservation Element, Figure CE-2).



Skate Park



Crystal Pier, Pacific Beach



Recreation Element

Policies

- RE-A.1. Provide access to a diversity of recreation facilities and programs that meet the demographically changing needs of the community.
- RE-A.2. Sustain partnerships with communities in the planning, site selection, design, and construction of park and recreation facilities to ensure resident, neighborhood and area needs are satisfied.
- RE-A.3. Include recreation needs in community plans, consistent with a Parks Master Plan, to ensure that facilities and programs reflect community desires, including the growing demand for senior centers.



Table RE-1 Types of Park And Open Space In The City of San Diego

Type of Policy Document/Process	Type of Park/Open Space	Definition/Description	Attributes/Examples
General Plan & Community Land Use Plans	General Plan/Community Plan Designated Parks and Open Space	Land identified in adopted land use plan for use as either population or resource-based parks or open space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publicly or privately-owned - Satisfies park and open space objectives of a land use plan - May be modified by City Council through a land use plan amendment - Includes Multiple Habitat Preservation Area lands within Multiple Species Conservation Program - May also include resources to protect public good (e.g., aesthetics, flood plains, historic) - Designated "Open Space" and "Park" lands that are controlled or held by private owners, quasi-public agencies or various City departments <p>EXAMPLES: City Water Dept. reservoir lands, MSCP (Cornerstone Lands), Metro Wastewater Dept. lands around facilities, Del Mar Mesa Specific Plan Open Space, etc.</p>
Council Policy (700-17)	City Council Designated Park land and Open Space	Land set aside by City resolution for park and recreation purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implements City Charter Section 55 - City fee-owned and managed by Park & Recreation Dept. - May be used for any public purpose deemed necessary by the City Council - Includes population-based, resource-based and open space park lands - Reviewed periodically for consideration as dedicated parkland - May be designated through subdivision process <p>EXAMPLES: Mission Trails Regional Park and Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve (portions not formally dedicated), Normal Heights Community Park, Lakeview Neighborhood Park, Canyon Hills Park, etc.</p>



Table RE-1 Types of Park And Open Space In The City of San Diego (continued)

Type of Policy Document/Process	Type of Park/ Open Space	Definition/Description	Attributes/Examples
	City Council Dedicated Park land and Open Space	Land dedicated by City ordinance or state legislature for park and recreation purposes only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implements City Charter Section 55 - City fee-owned, or publicly-held, and managed by Park & Recreation Dept. - Protects parks and open space from any uses other than for park, recreation, and cemetery purposes - Includes population-based, resource-based and open space park lands - Two-thirds voter approval required to remove dedication - Proposed dedications require recommendation by Park and Recreation Board prior to City Council action <p>EXAMPLES: Mission Trails Regional Park and Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve (portions formally dedicated), Mt. Hope Cemetery, Mission Bay Park, Balboa Park, Doyle Community Park, Gompers Neighborhood Park, etc.</p>
Development Review Process/Exactions	Development Designated/ Dedicated Park land and Open Space	Land designated/dedicated through the subdivision or development permit process as park or open space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excludes open space required by Land Development Code - Privately-owned and managed - Land encumbered by open space easement in favor of the City that restricts future development - City Council action required to remove restrictions - May also have a park or open space designation in community plan - Land set aside as required population-based park or open space to be deeded to City and subsequently designated/dedicated by City Council - Mitigation land for habitat/species impacts (private owner may retain ownership) <p>EXAMPLES: Montana Mirador, Pacific Highlands Ranch Open Space/Wildlife Crossing, Torrey Surf, etc.</p>



B. Preservation

Goals

- ◆ Preserve, protect and enhance the integrity and quality of existing parks, open space, and recreation programs citywide.
- ◆ Preserve, protect and enrich natural, cultural, and historic resources that serve as recreation facilities.

Discussion

San Diegans place a high value on the availability of park and recreation opportunities, and increasingly recognize their importance as a requisite companion to urban living as population densities increase. As San Diego continues to grow, so will the demand for parks and recreation opportunities. Since undeveloped land in the City is diminishing, it is increasingly difficult to provide new parks, thus putting increased pressure on existing parks. This will be especially evident in the older, well-established urban communities. Thus, existing parks must be protected from degradation caused by overuse. Preservation and enhancement of existing population-based parks, recreation programs, and open space (including canyons) is essential and will require careful balancing of community and park infrastructure needs.

Key to the preservation and enhancement of open space and parkland are the use of the City's resource-based parks which are home to many of the City's cultural and natural resources. Cultural resources are man-made physical features associated with human activity. In addition to their historic value, cultural resources often function as recreation facilities. The Old Mission Dam (Padre Dam) in Mission Trails Regional Park, and the Presidio and Fort Stockton in Presidio Park are examples of cultural resources that provide recreational value. Natural resources are the naturally occurring environmental attributes of the region. They include the beaches, canyons, mesas, rivers, floodplains, and associated plants and animals. These resources, like cultural resources, provide varying opportunities for recreation. Cultural and natural resources should be protected and preserved as reminders of man's historic presence, the regions' natural history, and to provide maximum educational, recreational, and aesthetic benefit for the citizens of, and visitors to San Diego.



California Tower, Balboa Park



Policies

- RE-B.1. Protect existing parklands and open space from unauthorized encroachment by adjacent development through appropriate enforcement measures.
- RE-B.2. Acquire land abutting existing parks and open space lands to protect the integrity of the park, open space or resource, where appropriate.
- RE-B.3. Protect, manage and enhance population- and resource-based parks and open space lands through appropriate means which include sensitive planning, park and open space dedications and physical protective devices.
- RE-B.4. Identify and secure funding sources necessary for protecting, preserving and maintaining population- and resource-based parks and open space.
- RE-B.5. Preserve all beaches for public-only purposes, including the protection of sensitive habitat and species.
- RE-B.6. Design parks to preserve, enhance, and incorporate items of natural, cultural, or historic importance.
- RE-B.7. Protect parks from commercialization and privatization if at the expense of public recreational use and benefit.
- RE-B.8. Protect beaches and canyons from uncontrolled urban run off.
- RE-B.9. Develop programs to educate the public on the variety, importance, and recreational uses of the City's natural and cultural resources that are located in City parks and open space lands.
- RE-B.10. Determine strategies that accommodate both land for residential, commercial, and industrial use with the needs for parkland and open space uses.

Mission Trails Regional Park has been called the third jewel in the City of San Diego Park System (Balboa Park and Mission Bay Park are the first and second.) Started in 1974, Mission Trails Regional Park is one of the largest urban parks in the United States. Originally inhabited by the Kumeyaay Indians, it is the site of the Old Mission Dam, built to store water for the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. The park encompasses approximately 8,000 acres of rugged hills, valleys, and open areas which represent a San Diego prior to the landing of Explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in San Diego Bay in 1542.

Mission Trails Regional Park provides San Diego residents and visitors a way to explore the cultural, historical, and natural outdoor recreational aspects of San Diego. The park is operated and maintained by the City of San Diego in close partnership with the Mission Trails Regional Park Foundation. With more than 40 miles of trails, boating on Lake Murray, camping at Kumeyaay Lake, numerous informative bikes, and a state-of-the-art Visitor & Interpretive Center, Mission Trails Regional Park has something to offer everyone.



C. Accessibility

Goals

- ◆ A park and recreation system that provides an equitable distribution of park and recreation facilities that are designed to accommodate the needs of a diverse population.
- ◆ Park and recreation facilities that are sited to optimize access by foot, bicycle, public transit, automobile, and alternative modes of travel.
- ◆ Provision of an inter-connected park and open space system that is integrated into and accessible to the community.
- ◆ Recreational facilities that are available for programmed and non-programmed uses.

Discussion

Park and recreation facilities enhance the quality of life for all San Diegans. These facilities should be integrated into the urban fabric so they become a convenient and easily accessible part of the daily life of San Diegans. San Diego's recreation system is comprised of a large number of facility types and programs dispersed throughout the City. However, due to City development patterns through the years, parks and recreation facilities are not equitably distributed citywide.



Tecolote Shores Park

Recreation access has three main components: linkage, opportunity, and availability.

Regarding recreation linkages, ideally, all facilities should be located within walking distance of residential neighborhoods and employment centers. However, given the wide variety of recreation facility types, their use characteristics, and associated costs, it is not always feasible to locate every type of recreation facility in every community. Therefore, regional amenity-based recreation facilities should be placed equitably throughout the City.

Recreation opportunity addresses the need for facilities to be accessible to the broadest population possible. This means facilities should be optimally located and designed to address people with special needs. They should be located along transit routes that provide access for the disabled, elderly, teens, and the economically disadvantaged. They should be designed as open facilities that can be easily navigated by seniors and persons with disabilities. Outdoor recreational opportunities should also be available to the diverse population within the City's open space and resource-based parks. This can be accomplished through development of accessible overlooks and trails, where feasible, and interpretive and directional signs. The



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Mobility and Conservation Elements provide additional recommendations regarding access (see ME-A.6.b and CE-B.6).

Recreation availability addresses the need for facilities to be open for use by the general public. Many recreation facilities set aside time for exclusive use by programmed activities, such as sport leagues, clubs, or other private groups. These programmed activities fulfill recreational needs of the community. However, a balance between programmed and non-programmed use of recreation facilities must be achieved to make facilities available to the greatest number and variety of users.

Policies

- RE-C.1. Provide new and upgraded park and recreation facilities that employ barrier-free design principles that make them accessible to San Diegans regardless of age or physical ability, giving priority to economically disadvantaged communities.
- RE-C.2. Provide barrier-free trails and outdoor experiences and opportunities for persons with disabilities where feasible.
- RE-C.3. Provide recreation programs and services specifically designed to meet the needs of children, the increasing elderly population, and the underserved teenage population.
- RE-C.4. Equitably distribute regional amenity-based recreation facilities that are not feasibly located in most community parks based on broader service areas.
- RE-C.5. Work with regional agencies to improve public transit to park and recreation facilities.
- RE-C.6. Provide safe and convenient linkages to, and within, park and recreation facilities and open space areas.
 - a. Provide pedestrian and bicycle paths between recreation facilities and residential development.
 - b. Designate pedestrian and bicycle corridors, and equestrian corridors where appropriate, that link residential neighborhoods with park and recreation facilities, trails, and open spaces.
 - c. Improve public access through development of, and improvements to, multi-use trails within urban canyons and other open space areas.
 - d. Coordinate efforts with the City's Pedestrian Master Plan and Trails Master Plan to provide safe and convenient linkages between areas (see also Mobility Element, Section A).



- RE-C.7. Provide public access to open space for recreational purposes.
- Provide public access into Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) open space for only those recreational purposes deemed compatible with the preservation goals of the MSCP Subarea Plan.
 - Provide public access at locations consistent with the goals and policies of the Conservation Element.
 - Provide new, and preserve and enhance existing public beach access.
- RE-C.8. Balance the scheduling of programmed and non-programmed use of parks and recreation facilities to provide access to a diversity of users.
- RE-C.9. Maximize natural sunlight and shade opportunities in park areas to provide relief and a range of recreational experiences throughout the year for all users.

D. Joint Use and Cooperative Partnerships

Goals

- ◆ Achievement of greater public benefit through shared use of recreational resources.
- ◆ An increase in recreational activities and programs through multi-agency coordination of interagency public lands, facilities and infrastructure uses.
- ◆ Joint use and lease agreements that contribute to the recreational and physical education needs of the community.

Discussion

Creative methods for cost-effective and efficient use of public lands are required if recreation facilities are to be improved, enhanced, and expanded to meet existing and future needs. San Diego's expanding urban development and its desire to acquire, protect and preserve parkland, recreation facilities, and open space have limited the availability of, and placed constraints on, developable lands. One creative means of providing additional lands and facilities for public recreation use is through joint use of public and not-for-profit facilities such as parks, swimming pools, and schools. Joint use facilities can include any land area or physical



Youth soccer at school athletic field, San Carlos



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structure shared by one or more public or not-for-profit entities. An example of a joint use facility is a multi-purpose sports field at a secondary, or middle school that is exclusively used for school purposes during school hours, but is available for public use when school is not in session. Joint use serves an increasingly important role in providing recreation space and facilities in the older, more densely populated urban communities.

San Diego has a well-established history of developing successful joint use recreation facilities. The City of San Diego entered into its first joint use agreement in September 1948 with the San Diego Unified School District. The City is now a party to approximately 100 similar agreements between it and the San Diego Unified, Solana Beach, Del Mar Union, Poway Unified, and San Ysidro School Districts. These agreements have accommodated the need for recreational space by designating school sites for community recreational use during non-school hours. The agreements have resulted in shared use of multi-purpose courts, turf playfields, lighted and unlighted multi-purpose sports fields, children's play areas and parking lots in communities throughout the City. However, occasionally, planned joint use of school athletic fields in new urbanizing communities has not materialized. Therefore, it will be a City priority to acquire all land to be jointly used with schools to ensure recreational use of the site in perpetuity and that population-based park guidelines are met.

In addition to the continued pursuit of joint use opportunities with school districts, there are opportunities for new cooperative partnerships with governmental agencies and other entities with land holdings. Underutilized public facilities, such as surplus land, remnant parcels, rights-of-way, paper streets, structures, rooftops and underground facilities can provide recreation opportunities. Undeveloped rights-of-way provide opportunities for trails that link parks and recreation facilities. Unnecessary paper streets could be vacated and acquired for mini-park development. Surplus land and remnant parcels could be developed into population- and resource-based recreation facilities. Underutilized structures could provide space for recreation programs, underground facilities could possibly provide recreation space at ground level, and rooftops could potentially provide additional recreational opportunities. Once identified and developed, such cooperative partnerships could provide needed recreation facilities and services.

The City of San Diego has partnerships with community volunteers and manages an extensive volunteer program. Volunteers are active in almost all City departments, working in offices, recreation centers, and libraries, or at parks and beaches. In 2004, over 35,000 volunteers worked more than 1,100,000 hours assisting in City departments.

Policies

- RE-D.1. Engage in multi-purpose planning and inter-agency coordination to provide a variety of compatible recreational activities within a given location, especially where they cross jurisdictional boundaries.



- RE-D.2. Work with local school districts, colleges, and universities to expand development of on-campus joint use recreation facilities including multi-purpose courts, parking lots, and multi-purpose athletic fields.
- RE-D.3. Support local school district's efforts to expand elementary and secondary school sites that result in additional joint use opportunities while balancing the competing needs of recreation and housing.
- RE-D.4. Strive for mutually agreeable long-term, joint use agreements with other public agencies to assure recreation for existing residents and future generations.
- RE-D.5. Pursue acquisition or lease of surplus school property for park development.
- RE-D.6. Use of underutilized or unnecessary City rights-of-way to help meet recreational needs, where appropriate.
- Develop and maintain an inventory of underutilized or unnecessary rights-of-way, including underlying ownership.
 - Develop criteria to determine potential value of underutilized or unnecessary rights-of-way for recreational use, including bike, pedestrian, and equestrian linkages for trail access to parks and open space (and canyons), and as overlooks into open space or beaches.
- RE-D.7. Design public facilities, such as municipal water storage facilities, public parking structures and libraries, to incorporate recreational elements, such as children's play areas, rooftop parks, courts and arenas, plazas, and mini-parks.
- RE-D.8. Pursue partnerships and agreements with public agencies and not-for-profit entities to provide additional recreational space within the City such as parks, greenbelts, trail connections, parkways, bike paths, and other recreation facilities. Potential partners for recreation land and facilities may include, but are not limited to:
- Metropolitan Transit System
 - San Diego Unified Port District
 - California Department of Transportation
 - U. S. Department of Defense
 - Other governmental agencies and jurisdictions
 - Utility and railroad companies
 - Redevelopment agencies
 - Not-for-profit youth and recreation entities



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- RE-D.9. Explore acquisition or utilization of government-owned surplus or remnant parcels for public park use.
- RE-D.10. Secure land for joint use recreational facilities to ensure its public use in perpetuity.
- Acquire land identified for school athletic program use, where cost beneficial and suitable for joint use.
 - Develop financing strategies for City acquisition of land for joint use facilities, where feasible.
 - Where acquisition of the joint use land is not feasible, provide other assurances (such as memoranda of understanding or park easements) that joint use materializes.
 - Negotiate and enter into joint use agreements with school districts to help implement population-based park recommendations (see also Table RE-2).
- RE-D.11. Provide credit to subdividers for the joint use of land reserved for school athletic program use and contiguous with a population-based park (land must be secured in accordance with RE-D.10).
- Provide one-acre credit to a subdivider for each usable acre, up to five acres, when an elementary school provides for on-campus, neighborhood-serving recreational facilities for joint use purposes.
 - Provide one-acre credit to a subdivider for each useable acre, up to seven acres, when a secondary/middle school provides for on-campus, community-serving recreational facilities for joint use purposes.
 - Land secured for joint use to satisfy population-based parks guidelines shall be contiguous with and at the same grade as the adjacent population-based park for optimum recreational use.
- RE-D.12. Encourage and support multi-level volunteerism to supplement and enhance public recreational programs, through provision of a wide range of programs that help meet real community needs.



E. Open Space Lands and Resource-Based Parks

Goals

- ◆ An open space and resource-based park system that provides for the preservation and management of natural resources, enhancement of outdoor recreation opportunities, and protection of the public health and safety.
- ◆ Preservation of the natural terrain and drainage systems of San Diego's open space lands and resource-based parks.
- ◆ A system of pedestrian, bicycle, and equestrian paths linking communities, neighborhoods, parks, and the open space system.

Discussion

Open space may be defined as land or water areas generally free from development or developed with very low-intensity uses that respect the characteristics of the natural environment. Open space is generally non-urban in character and may have utility for: park and recreation purposes; conservation of land, water, or other natural resources; historic or scenic purposes; or support of the mission of military installations. Open space that may be designated for outdoor recreation includes, but is not limited to: areas of outstanding scenic, historic, and cultural value; areas particularly suited for park and recreation purposes, including access to passive recreation space adjacent to waterfronts, rivers and creeks; urban canyons; specified areas within the City's Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP); and areas that serve as links between major recreation uses and open space, such as utility easements, river corridors, and trails. The Conservation Element, Section B further defines and expands on policies for the preservation of open space.





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The City of San Diego definitions for 'open space' and 'park' vary according to the context in which the terms are used. Table RE-1 identifies the three contexts in which open space and parks are used, defines them in that context, and lists the general attributes for each. For purposes of this document, designated parks and open space lands are those areas of the City that are identified in adopted land use plans and referred to as either general plan parks or general plan open space lands.

Resource-based parks are intended to preserve and make available to all residents and visitors those areas of outstanding scenic, natural, or cultural interest. Examples of resource-based parks are Mission Trails Regional Park, Mission Bay Park, and Balboa Park. Although resource-based parks are not developed to address the specific needs of any one community, portions of them can, and do function to fulfill the local neighborhood and community park needs of surrounding residents. River parks are a type of resource-based park often involving coordination/cooperation between multiple jurisdictions that are centered around regional water resources that provide a strategic plan for the balanced protection of open space, wildlife, historic, agricultural, and archaeological resources and provision of recreational opportunities ranging from playing fields and picnic areas to hiking, biking, and horse trails. The City of San Diego currently has four river parks at various stages in the planning process: San Diego River Park, San Dieguito River Park, Otay Valley Regional Park, and Tijuana River Valley Regional Park.

Mission Bay Park was developed from the 1940s through the 1960s using a tidal marsh that Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo named "False Bay" in 1542. In 1944, a Chamber of Commerce committee recommended development of Mission Bay into a tourist and recreation center to help diversify the City's economy. In the late 1940s, dredging and filling operations began converting the marsh into the jewel that is today, Mission Bay Park. Twenty-five million cubic yards of sand and silt were dredged to create the landforms of the park, which now is almost entirely man-made.

Mission Bay Park comprises 27 miles of shoreline. Swimmers, boating enthusiasts, and sun lovers are drawn to Mission Bay's beaches and water activities. The park offers a wide variety of recreation facilities and activities including boat docks and launching facilities, sailboat and motor rentals, 14 miles of biking and walking paths, basketball courts, and play areas for children. It's one of San Diego's most visited parks.

Policies

- RE-E.1. Protect and enhance resource-based parks through planning and acquisition of adjacent lands to act as a buffer.
- RE-E.2. Provide for sensitive development of recreation uses within and adjacent to City-owned open space lands.
 - a. Include only those development features and amenities that do not encroach upon or harm the feature or resource that inspires the open space or resource-based park.



- b. Design and maintain open space lands to preserve or enhance topographic and other natural site characteristics.
 - c. Create or enhance open space multi-use trails pursuant to a citywide Trails Master Plan to guide the provision of and enhance open space multi-purpose trails to accommodate, where appropriate, pedestrians/hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians.
 - d. Locate canyon and other open space trails to take advantage of existing pathways and maintenance easements where possible and appropriate.
 - e. Preserve designated public open space view corridors, such as views to the Pacific Ocean, other bodies of water, and significant topographic features.
 - f. Preserve open space along lakes, rivers, and creek beds for passive public recreation uses that are consistent with MSCP preservation goals.
 - g. Plant only native plant and non-invasive naturalized plant materials adjacent to open space lands.
 - h. Plant only native plant materials in open space lands intended for natural resource protection.
- RE-E.3. Acquire remaining private beaches within the City for public use.
- RE-E.4. Balance passive recreation needs of trail use with environmental preservation.
- RE-E.5. Utilize open space lands for outdoor recreation purposes, when doing so is compatible with cultural, historic preservation and MSCP conservation goals and surrounding land uses, including, but not limited to:
- Locations of outstanding scenic, historic, and cultural value.
 - Corridors that link recreation facilities and open space areas such as utility easements, river and streams corridors, trails and scenic highway corridors.
 - Sites particularly suited for park and recreation purposes, such as areas adjacent to and providing access to beaches, lakeshores, rivers, and streams.
- RE-E.6. Encourage the planning and coordination of river parks to provide public recreational opportunities, protect natural resources and enhance community character.



F. Park and Recreation Guidelines

Goals

- ◆ Preparation of a citywide, comprehensive Parks Master Plan to guide park and open space acquisition, design and development, recreational programming and needed maintenance over the next 20-30 years.
- ◆ A sustainable park and recreation system that meets the needs of residents and visitors.
- ◆ Provision of parklands that keep pace with population growth through timely acquisition and development.
- ◆ An increase in the amount and quality of recreation facilities and infrastructure through the promotion of alternative methods where development of typical facilities and infrastructure may be limited by land constraints.
- ◆ An equitable citywide distribution of and access to parks and recreation facilities.

Discussion

As the City has grown, so have the quantity, quality, and distribution of recreation opportunities. New parks and open space have been acquired and facilities and services have been expanded in response to population-based needs. Recreation activities in the form of cultural, athletic, sport, social, and craft programs have been developed to serve a wide variety of the population throughout the City at parks, recreation centers, athletic fields, and public schools. Table RE-2 provides a breakdown of the types and quantities of parks within the City.



Youth baseball in Jerabek Neighborhood Park, Scripps Ranch

A variation exists between communities with respect to total recreational facilities and population-based park acres provided. Of most concern is the lack of neighborhood and community facilities in portions of older urbanized neighborhoods. Reasons for this include:

- the older urbanized communities were developed without specified park development guidelines or park fees;
- large resource-based parks, such as Mission Bay Park and Balboa Park, serve both residents and visitors, yet have not been given credit towards meeting population-based park acreage recommendations;



- continued development of new housing further adds to the need for new population-based park lands;
- there is a limited amount of land readily available for development of population-based parks; and,
- there is a lack of funding strategies and resources to enable planned and opportunistic land acquisitions.

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- the older urbanized communities were developed without specified park development guidelines or park fees;
- large resource-based parks such as Mission Bay Park and Balboa Park, serve both residents and visitors, yet have not been given credit towards meeting population-based park acreage recommendations;
- continued development of new housing further adds to the need for new population-based park lands;
- there is a limited amount of land readily available for development of population-based parks; and,
- there is a lack of funding strategies and resources to enable planned and opportunistic land acquisitions.

Retrofitting older neighborhoods to add new parks must be achieved with solutions that balance the often competing needs of parks, housing and other land uses. The Public Facilities, Services and Safety Element provides additional goals and policies related to funding of parks and recreation facilities.

In addition to land constraints, the City has been continually challenged with economic constraints in regards to park development, maintenance and operations. Therefore, it is essential that new parks and recreation facilities, and improvements to existing parks and facilities be designed and constructed to endure the intended use with minimal funding for maintenance or upgrades during the expected useful life of the facility. Sustainable development features including application of water and energy conservation measures, green building technology, low-maintenance plantings, and design which is sensitive to local environmental conditions can help reduce long-term costs (see also Conservation Element, Section A).



THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO
General Plan

Recreation Element

Pacific Ocean

San Diego Bay

MEXICO

Community Region and Area

Central Region

- 1 Balboa Park
- 2 Barrio Logan
- 6 Centre City
- 13 Encanto Neighborhoods**
- 16 Greater Golden Hill
- 17 Greater North Park
- 46 Skyline-Paradise Hills
- 48 Southeastern San Diego**
- 54 Uptown

Coastal Region

- 20 La Jolla
- 23 Midway-Pacific Highway
- 26 Mission Bay Park
- 27 Mission Beach
- 31 Ocean Beach
- 32 Old San Diego
- 35 Pacific Beach
- 37 Peninsula

Eastern Region

- 9 College Area
- 11 East Elliott
- 7 City Heights*
- 12 Eastern Area*
- 19 Kensington-Talmadge*
- 30 Normal Heights*
- 29 Navajo
- 49 Tierrasanta

North Central Region

- 8 Clairemont Mesa
- 18 Kearny Mesa
- 21 Linda Vista
- 28 Mission Valley
- 45 Serra Mesa
- 53 University

Northern Region

- 3 Black Mountain Ranch
- 4 Carmel Mountain Ranch
- 5 Carmel Valley
- 10 Del Mar Mesa
- 14 Fairbanks Country Club
- 15 Future Urbanizing Area Subarea 2
- 22 Los Penasquitos Canyon Preserve
- 24 Mira Mesa
- 25 Miramar Ranch North
- 36 Pacific Highlands Ranch
- 38 Rancho Bernardo
- 39 Rancho Encantada
- 40 Rancho Penasquitos
- 41 Sabre Springs
- 42 San Pasqual
- 44 Scripps Miramar Ranch
- 51 Torrey Highlands
- 47 Torrey Hills
- 52 Torrey Pines
- 55 Via De La Valle

Southern Region

- 33 Otay Mesa
- 34 Otay Mesa-Nestor
- 43 San Ysidro
- 50 Tijuana River Valley

* Mid-City Community Plan

** Southeastern San Diego Community Plan

Figure RE-2

Community Planning Regions



Planning Area Boundaries

0 1 2 4 6 Miles



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Table RE-2 Existing Park and Open Space Acres within the City of San Diego

District	Population ¹	Population-Based Parks		Resource-Based Parks	Open Space Lands	Other Park Lands ²	Total Parks and Open Space (gross acres)	Dedicated Parks	Designated Parks	Joint Use School Sites		Other Public Agency Parks & Open Space ³
		Gross	Net Useable							Gross	Net Useable	
Central	313,559	314.0	250.3	1,126.5	446.7	0.0	1,887.2	1,272.3	150.1	11.1	11.1	32.6
Coastal	140,719	191.2	120.6	4,525.0	1,100.0	5,977.0	11,793.2	4,967.4	94.6	24.4	24.4	245.7
Eastern	253,843	899.6	381.2	0.0	7,118.8	0.0	8,018.4	1,225.0	6,093.3	96.9	96.9	0.0
North Central	208,099	450.0	306.9	476.8	1,993.6	0.0	2,920.4	492.9	250.4	48.1	48.1	1327.6
Northern	274,085	738.3	507.3	86.3	11,968.2	0.0	12,792.8	3,966.9	9,338.1	80.0	80.0	181.9
Southern	99,499	264.8	134.3	1.1	1,142.1	110.3	1,518.3	143.2	1,215.8	6.9	6.9	1,740.0
City Total	1,289,804	2,857.9	1,700.6	6,215.7	23,769.4	6,087.3	38,930.3	12,067.7	1,7142.3	267.4	267.4	3,527.8
Total acres per Thousand		2.22	1.32	4.82	18.43							

¹ SANDAG population estimate for 2004

² Includes cemeteries and stand alone facilities that are not within parks (Mount Hope Cemetery)

³ Includes the following:

Border Field State Park and Tijuana Estuary National Park - 2,531 ac.

Heritage County Park – 7.8 ac.

San Pasqual Battle Field State Historic Park – 1.9 ac.

Torrey Pines State Reserve – 1,446.2 ac.

Old Town State Park – 29.0 ac.

Tijuana River Regional Park - 1,740.7 ac.

Cabrillo National Monument – 160 ac.

Port of San Diego – 81.5ac.

Torrey Pines State Beach – 61.36 ac.



Recreation Element

There are many recreation facilities within the City that, while not under the control of the City of San Diego, provide a wide variety of recreation opportunities for the public that assist in meeting their recreation needs. These facilities come in many forms, from government-owned and operated parks to commercial endeavors, such as fitness clubs. Each serves to increase recreation opportunities, if only for a specified time. Of significant benefit to the public are those facilities that are owned, operated, and maintained by other governmental agencies and not-for-profit entities. These facilities tend to represent long-term investments in recreation and are designed to be accessible to the widest range of the public. Some examples of these are the Cabrillo National Monument, Torrey Pines State Park, the Salvation Army Corps Ray and Joan Kroc Community Center, YMCAs and Jewish Community Centers.

An ideal balance of recreational opportunities throughout the City is best achieved by considering a number of factors, such as numerical criteria for park acres and facilities, economic feasibility, community needs and desires, topographic conditions, changing demographics, and evolving trends in recreation. Park acreage, physical facilities, accessibility, service radius, supervision and leadership should all be included in the total effort to achieve, as much as possible, the same level of service and opportunity or need fulfillment in each community citywide.

Neighborhood and community park facilities should take a variety of forms in response to the specific needs and desires of the residents involved. Neighborhood parks should be oriented toward achieving maximum neighborhood involvement in terms of interest, participation, and support. They should be an important element in creating neighborhood identity. Community parks should supplement those

On May 26, 1868, when San Diego consisted of only 2,301 residents and 915 houses, a 1,400-acre tract of nine city pueblo lots was set aside as "City Park." Twenty-four years later, in 1892, Kate O. Sessions asked City officials to lease 30 acres of "City Park" for a nursery, and in return, she would plant 100 trees per year throughout the park. In 1902, the Park Improvement Committee employed landscape architect Samuel Parsons, to develop a comprehensive plan for the park. By 1910 the parkland began to look much as it does today. In that same year a contest was held to rename the park. Balboa, in honor of Spanish explorer Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, the first European to see the Pacific Ocean, was selected, in part, because the park also offered wide views of the Pacific Ocean.

Balboa Park owes much of its development to two world fairs, the Panama-California Exposition of 1915-16, and the California Pacific International Exposition of 1935-36. The design of the 1915 Panama-California Exposition reflected Spanish Colonial Architecture. The Cabrillo Bridge, most of the Cultural Center buildings along El Prado, and the Spreckels Organ Pavilion were built for the Exposition, under the supervision of architect, Bertrum Goodhue. The development of the Southern Palisades grew out of the California Pacific International Exposition and was designed to represent a complete history of the Southwest, from prehistoric times to the modern era under the direction of Richard Requa, Director of Architecture and Landscaping. Many of the buildings were designed to be reminders of Indian Pueblo or Mayan building design.

Today, Balboa Park is comprised of more than 1,100 gross acres and 820 useable acres. It includes fifteen museums, various gardens, arts and international cultural associations, recreation areas, and the San Diego Zoo. This urban park at the edge of downtown is renowned for its brilliant displays of seasonal flowers, shady groves of trees, and meandering paths through rolling lawns. It offers something historical, horticultural, educational, and recreational for everyone. Approximately 14 million visitors come to the park each year.



activities in the neighborhood parks and provide for a greater variety of facilities and active programmed uses.

Table RE-3, provides the minimum standards and strategies for development of population-based park and recreation facilities. The purpose of the table is two-fold: first, to provide a means of measuring the degree to which park and recreation facilities are developed; and second, to equitably provide facilities throughout the City. The guidelines are basic tools for guiding and evaluating the adequacy of service to a given area and to the City as a whole. Their application should allow for flexibility as opportunities arise or the needs and desires of the residents change.

While the City's primary goal is to obtain land for park and recreation facilities, alternative methods of providing recreation facilities need to be available to achieve citywide equity where constraints may make meeting guidelines infeasible, or to satisfy community specific needs and demands where applying flexibility is beneficial. Table RE-3 further describes these alternative methods, or "equivalencies". The two categories of *Equivalencies* are:

- *Alternatives* provide additional parkland acreage or recreation facility space (square footage); and
- *Enhancements* are physical improvements to parkland that is currently owned or controlled by the City. They do not provide additional acreage or recreation facility space (square footage).

The use of "equivalencies" is intended to be a part of a realistic strategy for the equitable provision of park and recreational facilities, with built-in safeguards designed to protect the public interest.



Table RE-3 Park and Recreation Guidelines and Equivalencies

Category	Recreation Facility or Type	Guidelines	Typical Components or Requirements	Equivalencies*	
				Alternatives	Enhancements
Population-Based**	Neighborhood Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 acres or an acre per acre credit up to 5 acres for joint use of an adjacent elementary school (see policies in section RE-D) Serves a population of 5,000 residents within mile radius 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilities and design based on population and use characteristics Elements may include: picnic areas, children's play areas, multi-purpose courts, multi-purpose turf areas, comfort stations, walkways and landscaping Comply with applicable Park and Recreation standards and policies Requires written confirmation of joint use with school district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mini-parks Joint use areas Portions of resource-based parks or open space with typical neighborhood-serving park components and facilities Facilities not normally associated with a neighborhood park but provide additional neighborhood recreational opportunities, such as a rooftop recreation area or basketball and tennis courts in non-traditional locations Building additions or expansions Alternatives must be located within the guidelines service radius Public plazas and landscaped areas with typical recreational and park like amenities, such as seating and picnic facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indoor recreational space improvements Artificial turf that extends use and minimizes downtime for maintenance

**TABLE RE-3 Park and Recreation Guidelines and Equivalencies (continued)**

Category	Recreation Facility or Type	Guidelines	Typical Components or Requirements	Equivalencies*	
				Alternatives	Enhancements
Population-Based**	Community Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 acres or an acre per acre credit up to 7 acres for joint use of an adjacent secondary/middle school (see policies in section RE-D) • Serves a population of 25,000 residents within 1 mile radius 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities to supplement neighborhood parks • Based on needs, preferences, and use characteristics of community • Elements may include: lighted multi-purpose sports fields, lighted multi-purpose courts, recreation center, children's play areas, picnic areas, comfort stations, open turf areas, dog-off-leash areas, skate park, swimming pool, walkways and landscaping • Comply with applicable Park and Recreation standards and policies • Requires written confirmation of joint use with school district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint use areas serving single or multiple communities • Additions or expansions to community parks facilities may include a new or expanded recreation center, swimming pool, or sports courts • Portions of resource-based parks or open space with typical community-serving park components and facilities • May include citywide, amenity-based facilities such as skate parks and skating rinks, dog-off-leash areas, and sports complexes located throughout the City and serving regional or multi-community population-based needs • Facilities not normally associated with a community park but provide additional community recreational opportunities, such as a rooftop soccer/roller arena or rooftop tennis complex • Alternatives must be located within the guidelines service radius, except for citywide amenity based facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor recreational space and specialty-use room improvements • Artificial turf that extends use and minimizes downtime for maintenance • Upgrades to children's play areas



TABLE RE-3 Park and Recreation Guidelines and Equivalencies (continued)

Category	Recreation Facility or Type	Guidelines	Typical Components or Requirements	Equivalencies*	
				Alternatives	Enhancements
Population-Based**	Swimming Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serves a population of 50,000 residents within 1_ to 2 mile radius 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be stand-alone facility or located within a community park Comply with applicable Park and Recreation standards and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additions or expansions to existing aquatic facility, such as a secondary pool, water play element, bathroom and locker rooms, and other associated facilities Swimming pools located in resource-based parks that serve nearby communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements, restorations or upgrades to aquatics building Conversion of existing facilities to upgraded or specialty use (therapeutic or disabled accessible pools)
Population-Based**	Recreation Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serves a population of 25,000 residents within 1_ mile radius 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be stand-alone facility or located within a community park Elements may include gymnasiums, indoor courts, multi-purpose rooms, kitchen and other community-serving facilities Comply with applicable Park and Recreation standards and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additions or expansions to existing recreation center, such as a gymnasium, a stage or performance space, multi-purpose rooms, indoor sports courts, craft rooms, weight/fitness rooms and other associated facilities Recreation centers located in resource-based parks that serve nearby communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing recreational space and specialty-use room restorations or improvements Conversion of existing facilities to upgraded or specialty use (weight/fitness rooms, dance rooms, etc.)

**TABLE RE-3 Park and Recreation Guidelines and Equivalencies (continued)**

Category	Recreation Facility or Type	Guidelines	Typical Components or Requirements	Equivalencies*	
				Alternatives	Enhancements
Resource-Based	Regional Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 15 and 17 acres per 1,000 residents citywide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located at site of distinctive scenic, natural, historical or cultural feature Intended for citywide use Developed amenities should not impair distinctive feature or resource Includes parks, such as beaches and shorelines, Balboa Park, Mission Bay Park 		
	Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 1.1 and 2 acres per 1,000 residents citywide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City-owned land located throughout the City consisting of canyons, mesas, and other natural landforms. 		

* The equivalencies identified are representative, and not exclusive.

** Population calculations determined using SANDAG household population projections .



TABLE RE-4 Acreage Calculation for Population-Based Parks

Cumulative Population	Useable Acres	Neighborhood Parks (NP)	Community Parks (CP)	Useable Acres/1,000 Residents
5,000	10	1	---	$\begin{array}{r} \text{NP- } 50 \text{ ac}/25,000 = 2.0 \\ \text{CP- } 20 \text{ ac}/25,000 = \underline{0.8} \\ 2.8 \end{array}$
10,000	10	1	---	
15,000	10	1	---	
20,000	10	1	---	
25,000	30	1	1	
25,000 pop	70 acres	5	1	2.8 useable acres/1,000 Residents

Policies

Park Planning

RE-F.1. Develop a citywide Parks Master Plan.

- Develop implementation strategies to meet urban park and recreational needs and ensure equitable access to recreational resources.
- Include a conditions/needs assessment.
- Include policies that further refine the intent of the Recreation Element.
- Identify community-specific recreation needs and desires.
- Develop criteria for the use of "Equivalencies" (see also RE-F.10).
- Identify opportunities for recreation equivalencies in communities where compliance with Park and Recreation Guidelines are not feasible or where specific community needs are not satisfied.
- Develop criteria for the application of population-based park credit for private park and recreation facilities (see also RE-F.11).
- Include measurements of recreation performance based on Table RE-2.
- Promote the preservation and management of the City's canyons as a part of the Parks Master Plan. Acknowledge the many environmental and recreational benefits they provide.
- Incorporate adopted resource-based and open space parks master plans and precise plans into the Parks Master Plan, such as Mission Bay and Balboa Park Master Plans, Central Mesa Precise Plan, Mission Trails Regional Park Master Plan, and river park master plans.



- RE-F.2. Use community plan updates to further refine citywide park and recreation land use policies consistent with the Parks Master Plan.
- a. In the absence of a Parks Master Plan, utilize community plans to guide park and recreation facilities acquisition and development citywide.
 - b. Coordinate public facilities financing plans with community plan and the Parks Master Plan recommendations to properly fund needed park and recreation facilities throughout the City.
- RE-F.3. Take advantage of recreational opportunities presented by the natural environment, in particular beach/ocean access and open space.
- RE-F.4. Consider existing, long-term recreation facilities provided by not-for-profit organizations when establishing priorities for new facilities.
- RE-F.5. Improve distribution of the most specialized recreation facilities, such as water play areas, pools, dog-off-leash areas, and skate parks.
- RE-F.6. Pursue opportunities to develop mini-parks.
- a. Identify underutilized City lands with potential for use as mini-parks, pocket parks and community gardens.
 - b. Encourage community participation in development and maintenance of City-owned mini-parks and community gardens.
 - c. Pursue acquisition of lands, as they become available, that may be developed as mini-parks.
 - d. Consider mini-parks to help implement the population-based park acreage requirements if they meet the criteria for equivalencies (see Table RE-2).
- RE-F.7. Encourage private development to include recreation facilities, such as children's play areas, rooftop parks and courts, useable public plazas, and mini-parks to supplement population-based parks.
- RE-F.8. Establish a policy for park design and development which encourages the use of sustainable methods and techniques to address water and energy conservation, green buildings, low maintenance plantings and local environmental conditions, such as soil and climate (see also Conservation Element, Section A).



Recreation Element

Park Standards

- RE-F.9. Provide population-based parks at a minimum ratio of 2.8 useable acres per 1,000 residents (see Table RE-4), or a combination of useable acreage and equivalencies consistent with RE-F.10.
- a. The allowable amount of useable acres exceeding two percent grade at any given park site would be determined on a case-by-case basis by the Park and Recreation Department.
- RE-F.10. Utilize Park and Recreation “*Equivalencies*,” including but not limited to, those identified on Table RE-2, as a means of providing quality park and recreation facilities and infrastructure where development of useable acres for active recreational purposes are limited by land constraints.
- a. Use the proposed Parks Master Plan (see RE-F.1) to develop the criteria and details of how the credits/calculations for “*Equivalencies*” would be implemented and tracked on a project and community basis.
 - b. In the absence of a Parks Master Plan, evaluate proposals for the use of equivalencies based on a City Council policy that provides interim equivalency guidelines and criteria for findings of acceptability, and will be incorporated into an adopted Parks Master Plan.
 1. Limit the application of equivalencies to satisfy no more than 50 percent of the required population-based park acreage within a community. This can be achieved through application of a combination of alternatives and enhancements, as follows:
 - a) Limit the application of enhancements to satisfy no more than 50 percent of allowed equivalencies.
 - b) Alternatives may satisfy up to 100 percent of allowed equivalencies assuming that allowed enhancements have not been maximized.
 2. Clearly demonstrate through findings made and approved by the Park and Recreation Department the acceptability of any proposed “*equivalencies*” to meet required park acreage, recreation facilities and/or infrastructure.
 3. Identify neighborhood and community preferences for equivalencies through a public input process.
 4. Document the use of equivalencies acreage and amenities which meet neighborhood and community park needs in the population-based park inventory database to ensure accurate accounting among communities.



5. Identify specific portions of resource-based parks and open space to satisfy population-based park acreage requirements where they provide typical neighborhood and community park amenities, and qualify as equivalencies.
 6. Identify the costs and financing mechanisms of improvements and upgrades needed for the expanded use of portions of resource-based parks and open space.
- RE-F.11. Consider partial credit for the provision of private recreation facilities when it is clearly identified that the facilities and programs provide a public benefit and are intended to help implement the population-based park guidelines and are bound by easements and agreements that remain in effect in perpetuity according to adopted policies.
- a. Develop criteria to evaluate the acceptability of private recreation facilities in satisfying population-based park guidelines and amount of credit to be given.

Equity

- RE-F.12. Develop a diverse range of recreation programs that are sensitive to and consider community needs, interests, and financial resources.
- RE-F.13. Ensure that appropriate quality and quantity of parks, recreation facilities and infrastructure is provided citywide.
- RE-F.14. Designate as a priority, in economically disadvantaged and underserved neighborhoods, the identification of funding sources for acquisition and development of park and recreation facilities.
- RE-F.15. Designate as a priority, in economically disadvantaged and underserved neighborhoods, the scheduling of neighborhood and community parks and recreation facilities for local youth activities.

Implementation

- RE-F.16. Ensure that adequate funding is identified in public facilities financing plans for the acquisition and development of sufficient land necessary to achieve a minimum ratio of 2.8 useable acres per 1,000 residents or appropriate equivalencies, including any unmet existing/future needs.
- RE-F.17. Adopt an ordinance which authorizes implementation of the state Subdivision Map Act/Quimby Act and provides a methodology for collecting land and/or appropriate park fees from new subdivisions for population-based park and recreation facilities to serve future residents.



Recreation Element

- RE-F.18. Establish a City Council policy or other mechanism to outline parameters for locating and purchasing properties in the City that may be used for recreation purposes.
- Develop a process to identify lands that become available for purchase or lease.
 - Develop criteria to determine potential value for recreation use.
 - Provide direction on how those lands could be developed for recreation purposes.
- RE-F.19. Pursue joint use agreements for recreational facilities on other public agency-owned land to help implement the population-based park acreage requirements if they meet the criteria for equivalencies (see Table RE-3).